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•	10/724,255	12/01/2003	Bert Zauderer	04500004US	1600
	7055 7590 12/29/2006 GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C. 1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE RESTON, VA 20191		•	EXAMINER	
				VANOY, TIMOTHY C	
				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,			1754	
	SHORTENED STATUTOR	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		NTHS	12/29/2006	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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gbpatent@gbpatent.com pto@gbpatent.com

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date Dec. 1, 2003.

Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) 🔲 Other: _

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

- a) In claim 4 line 4, "of" should be inserted after "three-quarters".
- b) In claim 10 line 6, the word "calciumchlorine" is informal. Did the applicant intend "calcium chloride"?
- c) In claim 33 line 13, the word "fur dioxide" is misspelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 6 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- a) In claim 6, the phrase "such as" renders the claim vague and indefinite because examples and preferences are properly set forth in the specification, rather than the claims: please see section 2173.05(d) in the MPEP 8th Ed., Rev. 3, Aug. 2005.
- b) In claim 20, it is not clear what the applicant intended by the phrase "flat fan spray of conical spray design". Is the spray conical or is the spray flat?

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US 2002/0061270 A1 to Osborne.

Paragraph no. 0045 in the Osborne publication discloses a method for removing pollutants such as nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, volatile organic compounds (which are submitted to include dioxin and furan) and metals such as mercury out of combustion exhaust gases. Claim 1 in this Osborne publication appears to disclose that these pollutants are removed from the flue gas by the same claimed multi-step process comprising the first process of injecting ozone and then the second process of spraying water. There is nothing in Osborne suggesting that the walls of the furnace or boiler are impaired by the process.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

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2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

The person having ordinary skill in the art has the capability of understanding the scientific and engineering principles applicable to the claimed invention. The references of record in this application reasonably reflect this level of skill.

Claims 1-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,352,956 B1 to Kienow et al. in view of US 2002/0061270 A1 to Osborne.

Col. 1 lns. 20-48 in the Kienow patent discloses that it is known to use activated carbon or activated coke to remove sulfuric acid, dioxins, furans and heavy metals out of exhaust gas.

The difference between the applicants' claims and the Kienow patent is that the applicants' claims also call for the removal of nitrogen oxides out of exhaust gas.

The Osborne publication discloses the removal of not only the sulfur oxides, volative organic compounds and heavy metals of the Kienow patent but also the removal of nitrogen oxides as well (please see paragraph no. 0045) by spraying ozone and then water into the exhaust gas (please see claim 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process described in the Kienow patent by adding the ozone injection step of the Osborne publication so as to arrive the same claimed "sequential series of processes" set forth in at least applicant's claim 1 because of the expected advantage of removing any nitrogen oxides in the exhaust gas (which are known to also pollute exhaust gases contaminated with sulfur dioxide, etc.), as taught in paragraph no. 0045 in the Osborne patent - as well as removing any

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residual sulfur oxides, dioxins, furans and heavy metals that may have escaped from the Kienow process.

There is nothing in either Kienow or Osborne teaching or suggesting that their processes impair the walls of the furnace or boiler.

U. S. Patent 7,022,296 B1 disclosing a method for treating flue gas is made of record.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy C. Vanoy whose telephone number is 571-272-8158. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stanley Silverman, can be reached on 571-272-1358. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/rmothy C Varroy Timothy C Vanoy Primary Examiner Art Unit 1754

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